DECEMBER, 1892. VOL. IV, No. 48.

THE Dominion Philatelist

OFFICIAL ORGAN

— OF —

THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION.

— AND —

THE QUEBEC PHILATELIC CLUB.

PUBLISHED BY THE DOMINION PHILATELIC PUBLISHING CO.

PETERBOROUGH, ONT., CANADA.

STAMP DEALERS' DIRECTORY.

Terms for a 2 or 3 line advertisement in this column, $1.00 for 12 insertions, payable in advance.

BARCLAY E. ROSKILDE, Denmark. Stamps for collectors. Send Stamp for price list. Lists of other dealers solicited. Agent for Denmark for this paper. [44]

BOGERT R. R.—Room 37, Tribunne building New York Wholesale and retail 48]

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Bargains for this month.

All unused.

ECUADOR.	Per.	Per.	Per.
*1881, 1, 2, 10, 20, and 50c. and 1	1	10	50
1887, 1 and 2c	25	1 50	6 00
*1872, 1 peso	15	75	2 50
*1887, 80c	20	1 00	3 75
*1881, 1c			75
*1872, 1 peso, 1881, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50c. and 1887, 1, 2, 5, 80c. 11 varieties	50		
*BARBADOES, 1882, 3p, mauve	35		

Cash with order.

On my approval sheets the best varieties are to be found, as we receive many small lots of fine and desirable stamps, the quantity not being sufficient to advertise, and we place them on our sheets, and to speak truthfully they don't remain there very long as they are snapped up by collectors searching for bargains. If you want to be one of these fortunate persons, send us a good reference, state the size of your collection, what kind of stamps you want, and a choice selection will be sent. No penny trade wanted, only collectors who appreciate good selections and have the ability to purchase good stamps. I allow 33⅓ per cent discount on ordinary sheets, others according to their value. My specialties are North, Central and South America, and my stock is very complete in these countries. My new set and packet list will be ready about December 10, and will be mailed to all applying. It is full of bargains, and prices over 450 sets and packets.

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DO YOU SUBSCRIBE TO THE POST OFFICE? If not you miss a treat each month. Send for a sample copy and judge for yourself.

H. Gremmel,

No. 80 Nassau Street,

New York.

The Dominion Philatelist.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

IN THE INTERESTS OF STAMP COLLECTING.

Vol. IV. PETERBOROUGH, DECEMBER, 1892. No. 48

CHRONICLES OF NEW ISSUES, ETC.

Conducted by William C. Stone, Springfield, Mass., to whom all information respecting new issues, etc., should be sent.

The figures in parenthesis after the names of the countries refer to the number of this paper containing the last previous notice. Colors in italics represent the colors of the surcharges. All envelopes unless otherwise stated are on white wove paper. All post cards unless otherwise stated are on buff cardboard.

ADHESIVES.

ANGRA.—We are informed by J. V. de Freitas that the following values are also in use, as well as those previously listed by us: 15 reis, brown; 20 reis, pale lilac.

ANJOUAN.—The *Illustrirte Briefmarken Zeitung* chronicles some of the new French Colonial stamps, but we are not certain whether they are all in use yet. This new colony is one of the Comoro islands. The stamps are of the same type for all the colonies and have already been described, so we will omit any further notice, but will try and illustrate them next month. They are perforate 14:13 ½. 1 centime, black and red on blue; 2 centimes, brown and blue on yellowish; 4 centimes, violet and blue on bluish; 5 centimes, green and red on greenish; 10 centimes, black and blue on lilac; 15 centimes, blue and red on white; 20 centimes, red and blue on green; 25 centimes, black and red on rose; 30 centimes, brown and blue on browish; 40 centimes, red and blue on yellowish; 50 centimes, carmine and blue on rose; 75 centimes, black and red on yellow; 1 franc, greenish gray and red on yellowish.

ARGENTINE.—The new stamps are in use and we hope next month to be able to present cuts of the designs. Those of 5 centavos and under have a portrait of Rivadavia to left with "Republica Argentina," "Centavos" below in two lines and numerals in the lower corners. From 10 to 50 centavos the portrait is that of Bulgrano within a laurel wreath, with name of country above and numerals in small shield below, with "centavos" on each side of the shield. The peso values will contain the portrait of San Martin in a general's uniform. These three last stamps were not to be ready much before the 1st of November. The stamps are all the work of the South American Bank Note Co., and are printed on paper watermarked with a sun. Perforate 11½. ½ centavo, blue; 1 centavo, brown; 2 centavos, green; 5 centavos, carmine; 10 centavos, rose; 12 centavos, blue; 16 centavos, grey; 24 centavos, grey brown; 50 centavos, blue green; 1 peso, dark carmine; 2 pesos, dark green; 5 pesos, dark blue. Two stamps were issued October 12, in commemoration of the discovery of America by Columbus. From the official notice we learn that they will show the fleet just approaching the land. They will bear the inscriptions "12 Octobre, 1492," and "12 Octobre, 1892," besides the usual lettering. 2 centavos, blue; 5 centavos, blue. The decree states that the impression will be made in blue ink of two different shades. Whether this means each will have two shades, or that the values will be so distinguished, we cannot say.

BOLIVIA.—The opening of the first railroad in the Republic on the 15th of May last was the occasion of the issuing of a set of newspaper stamps which have just come to light. They are rectangular in shape, with a train of cars running from the lower left to upper right corner. At the left of this is "Correos de Bolivia," and at the right "Impressos," and the value in words. Small ovals containing the numerals of value are in each corner. The stamps are lithographed and perforate 11. ½ centavo, red on yellow; 1 centavo, red on buff; 2 centavos, violet on blue; 10 centavos, yellow on yellow; 20 centavos, green on green; 50 centavos, red on rose; 1 boliviano, yellow on yellow; 2 boliviano, brown on lilac; 5 boliviano, black on white; 10 boliviano, black on white.

CEYLON—The 3 on 4 cent provisional exists on both colors of the 4 cent stamp. We noted one last month. 3 on 4 cents, rose; *black*.

CASHMERE.—The *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* has been informed by one of its correspondents that the Indian stamps have been surcharged "Cashmere" for use in this state.

COLOMBIA.—We hear that there are new stamps of the value of 5 and 10 pesos, the first being of the old design while that of the latter is new. What it is is not stated. The 5p. is perforate 13 and the 10p. 10. 5 pesos, red on mauve; 10 pesos, blue on white.

DIEGO SUAREZ.—*L'Echo de la Timbrologie* is informed that the following colonial stamps have been surcharged "Diego-Suarez" diagonally in black. 1 centime, black on 2 centimes, red brown; 4 centimes, brown violet; 5 centimes, green; 10 centimes, black on violet; 15 centimes, blue; 20 centimes, red on green; 25 centimes, black on rose; 30 centimes, brown; 35 centimes, violet on yellow; 75 centimes, carmine; 1 franc, olive. Unpaids—10 centimes, black; 15 centimes, black; 20 centimes, black; 30 centimes, black, 60 centimes, black; 1 franc, red brown.

FRANCE.—There are rumours of a new issue of stamps for the mother country as well as the colonies. It is suggested that instead of all being of one design that there be one

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AGENT FOR CANADA, FOR

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The Philatelic Journal of America, $1.00 per annum. I am also authorized to receive advertising for the above two journals.

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Volume 1 Dominion Philatelist, complete, 50 cts.
" 2 " " " 50 cts.
" 3 " " " 50 cts.
The first three volumes complete $1.25.
Single copies 5 cts. each.

H. F. KETCHESON,
BOX 499 BELLEVILLE, ONT.

type for the centime values and another for those in francs. Suppose they call on Seeback.

FRENCH CONGO.—*L'Echo de la Timbrologie* reports a few more surcharges as a parting gift. The 25 cent has been overprinted for use as a 15 cent, and the 1 franc due stamp with "Congo Francais—Timbre Poste—10c." 15c. on 25c., black on rose, *black*; 10c. on 1 franc, black, *black*. The 5, 10 and 15 cent on 25 cent all exist with the error "Congo francais."

FRENCH GUINEA.—This is a new name for our albums, but the stamps are of the same type as the rest of the newly issued Colonial labels. The second color is that in which the name is printed. Perforate 14:13 ½. 1 centime, black and red on blue; 2 centimes, brown and blue on yellowish; 4 centimes, violet and blue on bluish; 5 centimes, green and red on greenish; 10 centimes, black and blue on lilac; 15 centimes, blue and red on white; 20 centimes, red and blue on green; 25 centimes, black and red on rose; 30 centimes, brown and blue on brownish; 40 centimes, red and blue on yellowish; 50 centimes, carmine and blue on rose; 75 centimes, black and red on yellow; 1 franc, greenish gray and red on yellowish.

FRENCH INDIA.—And still another new name. The few remnants of the French possessions in India now comprise only about 200 square miles, but the population numbers nearly 300,000 and of course must be provided with stamps, etc. Pondicherry and and Chandernagore are the most important of these possessions. The stamps are of the same type, etc., as the rest of the Colonial issues. 1 centime, black and red on blue; 2 centimes, brown and blue on yellowish; 4 centimes, violet and blue on bluish; 5 centimes, green and red on greenish; 10 centimes, black and blue on lilac; 15 centimes, blue and red on white; 20 centimes, red and blue on green; 25 centimes, black and red on rose; 30 centimes, brown and blue on brownish; 40 centimes, red and blue on yellowish; 50 centimes, carmine and blue on rose; 75 centimes, black and red on yellow; 1 franc, greenish grey and red on yellowish.

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Our new SIXTY-EIGHT PAGE Price List will be sent FREE to every Collector. You should have one before buying Stamps elsewhere. Agents wanted at 50 per cent. commission. Valuable premiums.

ADDRESS

STANDARD STAMP COMPANY.

H. FLACHSKAMM, MANAGER,

925 LaSALLE STREET, ST. LOUIS, MO.

FUNCHAL.—The 15 and 20 reis are in use M. de Freitas informs us. 15 reis, brown; 20 reis, pale lilac.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The *Monthly Journal* is informed that the 4½ penny stamp has been surcharged "Govt. Parcels," in the same manner as the rest of the set. 4½ pence, green and red; *black.*

GUINEA—All the Portuguese Colonial stamps are not to be of the same type as those we have already listed, it seems. Those of this colony have a full face portrait of Don Carlos I in a circle, with "Guine Portugueza" in a curved label above, and "Rs Rs" below, with numerals of value between. *L'Echo de la Timbrologie* has seen the 5 reis. 5 reis, orange.

HORTA.—The 15 and 20 reis are now in use. 15 reis, brown; 20 reis, pale lilac.

JHIND—Another value has been added to the "service" set. 8 annas, violet; *black.*

MACAO.—The surcharges noted last month exist in two sizes of type and are also found inverted in each.

MAYOTTE—And still the new colonies arrive. This one is on the east coast of Africa and has thus far been known only to the philatelic world by means of an unstamped post card issued some two years ago. The new stamps are of the new colonial type. 1 centime, black and red on blue; 2 centimes, brown and blue on yellowish; 4 centimes, violet and blue on bluish; 5 centimes, green and red on greenish; 10 centimes, black and blue on lilac; 15 centimes, blue and red on white; 20 centimes, red and blue on green; 25 centimes, black and red on rose; 30 centimes, brown and blue on brownish; 40 centimes, red and blue on yellowish; 50 centimes, carmine and blue on rose; 75 centimes, black and red on yellow; 1 franc, greenish grey and red on yellowish.

MOROCCO—The "Service de courriers" stamp listed by us early this year is said to have been surcharged "10 cents., 10 cents on 25, red; *black.*

MOZAMBIQUE COMPANY.—According to *Le Timbre Poste* the entire set of Mozembique stamps bearing the portrait of Dom Luis I, were issued July 19 with the surcharge "Compa de Mozambique" in black, with the exception of the 5 reis value which is over printed in red. Are we to have two sets or does this take the place of the old? 5 reis,

$50 WORTH OF STAMPS FREE We will give free as prizes, $50 worth of stamps, not to our agents only, but to *any one* competing. It will cost you nothing to compete, so send 2c. stamp for APPROVAL SHEETS and particulars of prizes. THE GILLET-BABCOCK CO., 170 Bellefontaine St, Indianapolis, Ind. 49

G. B. CALMAN Wholesale dealer in Postage Stamps, 299 Pearl St., New York. My list is the largest and cheapest published, and will be sent free, to dealers only, on receipt of a card. 57

GUMMED PAPER—WHAT A COLLECTOR SAYS.

The perforated hinge is a fraud, and the rouletted hinge is a snare.

"The writer, after an active experience in the stamp line for over twenty years, can state confidently that Mekeel's gummed paper is the acme of perfection, and able to satisfy the tastes of the most fastidious."—CANADENSIS in *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News.*

Collectors, as a rule, favor the perforated gummed hinge until they have used it; afterwards they discover its disadvantages, and prefer to cut their own, suited to the size of the stamp. Our gummed paper is made purposely for us, and consists of the best linen, onion-skin paper, and gummed with the pure gum Arabic, which does not discolor the stamp. Collectors should always receive their supply from us. Prices as follows, post free: 4 sheets, 10c.; 10 sheets, 25c.; 25 sheets, 50c.; 60 sheets, $1; 100 sheets, $1.50.

C. H. MEKEEL, STAMP AND PUBLISHING CO.,
1007-1011, Locust Street, ST. LOUIS, Mo.
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black ; 10 reis, green ; 20 reis, rose ; 25 reis, violet ; 40 reis, chocolate brown ; 50 reis, blue ; 100 reis, brown ; 200 reis, lilac ; 300 reis, orange.

NEW CALEDONIA.—The 25 cent *yellow* of the 1881 Colonial type, has been surcharged like those mentioned last month. 25 centimes, yellow ; *black.*

NEW ZEALAND.—There is another value of the current issue with the surcharge "O. F. S. O." 6 pence, brown ; violet.

ORANGE FREE STATE—L. H. J. Walker sends us the 3 penny stamp with the surcharge "2½d." in small type in black on the tree. This value is rendered necessary by the reduction of postal rates, and it was issued early in October. 2½ penny on 3 penny, blue ; *black.*

PONTA DELGADA—The 15 and 20 reis of the new issue are in use. 15 reis, brown ; 20 reis, pale lilac.

PORTUGAL.—Evidently the entire stock of the old issue was not surcharged at the time noted by us in our October issue. The surcharge then was in black and was horizontally applied. Now we learn of the following values with "Provisorio" in heavy block type diagonally. 5 reis, black ; *carmine.* 10 reis, green ; *carmine.* 20 reis, rose ; *black.*

SAINT PIERRE-MIQUELON.—On looking over a lot of these stamps recently received from Mr. Sellschopp we noticed the following which have not been chronicled by us. 1 cent on 10 cent., black on lilac, *black* ; 2 cent on 15 cent, blue, *black* ; 4 cent on 30 cent, brown, *black* ; 4 cent on 40 cent, red on straw ; *black.*

SPAIN.—*L'Echo de la Timbrologie* has received several of the current set surcharged "Franqueo Roelamado" and states that they are for use as postage due stamps. 2 centimes, blue green, *violet* ; 10 centimes, red brown, *violet* ; 1 peseta, violet ; *violet.*

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—The new 1 cent stamp is now in use and is of the same type as the 25 cent, except that it is in one color only. 1 cent, green.

TIMOR—The *Gazette Timbrologique* is informed that some of the issue with the head of Dom Luis have been surcharged "Jornaes 2½." 2½ reis, on 20 r., rose, *black* ; 2½ reis, on 40 r., brown, *black* ; 2½ reis, on 80 r., grey, *black.* The *Nordisk Frimaorkeblad* gives the surcharge as "Timor 2½ reis" and states that 20,000 of each were printed. Which is the correct wording?

TRANSVAAL.—Mr. Walker writes us that a 2½ penny stamp will probably be issued soon.

UNITED STATES—The *Weekly Stamp News* is informed by C. H. Rothfuchs that the value of the Columbian set will be as follows : 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 15, 50 cents, $1.00, $2.00, $4.00, $5.00. Only $12.96 for a complete set.

ENVELOPES.

ARGENTINE.—A 5 cent envelope was issued at the same time as the new adhesives bearing a stamp similar to the low value adhesives. Printed on laid amber paper. 5 centavos, carmine, 150x86 mm. ; 5 centavos, carmine, 150x115mm. These envelopes are sold for 6 centavos each.

GREAT BRITAIN.—We take the following from the *Monthly Journal.* ½ penny, vermilion on blue ; 2½ penny, blue on blue ; 1½ yellow x 2 p., lake on white ; 1½ yellow 2 p., lake on blue ; 2 p. lake x2½ p., blue on white ; 2 p. lake x 2½ p., blue on blue ; 10 p. x 10 pence, brown on blue ; 10 p. x 10 pence, brown on white.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—A ½ penny envelope has been printed to order for sending circulars unsealed. Size 140 x 83mm., ½ penny, gray.

PERSIA.—Envelopes of the value of 5, 7, 10 and 24 shahis are soon to be issued it is said.

UNITED STATES.—We have the following letter from Henry M. Sperry of Hartford.: "The Post Office Department has decided to issue stamped envelopes in commemoration of the discovery of America by Columbus. I understand that a complete set will be issued and that the current envelopes will be withdrawn from sale during 1893 and then re-issued

in January 1894. The design of the die has not yet been decided upon but engravers are at work on it."

WRAPPERS

ARGENTINE.—Four wrappers with stamp of the new adhesive type were issued October 1. They are inscribed in the same manner as the last issue but in different type. They are on manilla paper and are 242 x 80mm. except the 4c. which is 290 x 115mm. They are sold for 2 cents per 10 plus the face value. ½ centavo, blue; 1 centavo, yellow brown; 3 centavo, green; 4 centavo, gray green.

POST CARDS

ANGRA.—The double card is in use we are informed by our correspondent. 10x10 reis, green.

ARGENTINE.—New cards were issued October 1, with stamp of the new adhesive type. The 6 cent cards are inscribed in three lines "Union Postale Universelle—Republica Argentina—(Republique Argentine)", while the other values have only a notice concerning address. There are four dotted lines for the address. 2 centavos, green; 4 centavos, gray green; 6 centavos, claret; 6x6 centavos, claret.

DIEGO SUAREZ.—The colonial cards have been surcharged like the adhesives. 10 centimes, black on lilac; 10x10 centimes, black on lilac.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.—Two new cards of the colonial type have been issued. 1 penny, carmine; 1x1 penny, carmine.

FUNCHAL.—The double card is now in use. 10x10 reis, green.

GOLD COAST.—The *Illustrirte Briefmarken Zeitung* announces 1 penny cards of the current type. 1 penny, carmine; 1x1 penny, carmine.

HORTA.—The 10x10 reis crrd is now in circulation in this district. 10x10 reis, green.

HUNGARY.—The *Postal Card* has received a couple of official cards for the use of the meteorological and agricultural departments. They are unstamped

LAGOS.—Two cards of current colonial type are in use. 1 penny, carmine; 1x1 penny, carmine.

MOZAMBIQUE COMPANY.—The cards of Mozambique have been surcharged like the adhesives noted this month. So says *L'Echo de la Timbrologie.* 10 reis, blue; 20 reis, carmine; 30 reis, green.

ORANGE FREE STATE.—Mr. Walker sends us the card noted last month and we find that the value is 1½ pence and *not* 1 penny as *Dor Philatelist* stated.

PONTA DELGADA.—Here as well as in the rest of the Azores districts the double card is in use. 10 reis, green.

SPAIN.—There is a double 5 cent card in use of a similar design to the single card. 5x5 centimos, green.

NOW READY The 12th edition of William Brown's Wholesale and Retail Price Catalogue of Foreign Postage Stamps, containing as well a long list of Packets Sets, Philatelic Publications, etc. Price 18c., post free, which will be refunded to all purchases of $1 and upwards. This List has been thoroughly overhauled and revised, and greatly enlarged. It is now the largest of its kind in the world. It is presented gratis to all subscribers of

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Agent for Canada, MR. E. Y. PARKER, 57 Huron Street, Toronto.

Published by WM. BROWN, Villette, Salisbury.

SWITZERLAND.—The following cards have been issued with the revised arms. 10 centimes, carmine, VI. 92—960,000; 5x5 centimes, black; 10x10 centimes, carmine.

TOBAGO.—Two new single cards with the usual supplements in the shape of reply paid cards have been issued. Colonial type. ½ penny, green; ½x½ penny, green; 1 penny, carmine; 1x1 penny, carmine.

URUGUAY.—A full line of cards was issued September 15. The designs are somewhat elaborate and complicated but we will try and give a description next month. 2 centesimos, green on greenish; 2x2 centesimos, blue on azure; 2 centesimos, orange on buff; 2x2 centesimos, blue on amber; 3 centesimos, red on yellow; 3x3 centesimos, brown on magenta.

LETTER CARDS

ARGENTINE.—Two new letter cards were issued with the rest of the new stamps. The stamp is of the new type and the only inscription is "Carta Postal." 2 centavos, green on amber. 4 centavos, gray green on amber. The reverse of each is white and the cards are sold for an advance of 10 centavos per bunch of 10 over the face value.

DIEGO SUAREZ.—The colonial cards have been surcharged as well as the adhesives. 15 centimes, blue on gray; 25 centimes, black on rose.

TELEGRAPHS

CEYLON.—Some provisional (?) stamps are illustrated by M. Moens. They are evidently type set and are dated "1 4 92" besides which each stamp bears a control number. We will illustrate them next month if possible. Perforate 12½. 20 cents, blue green; 40 cents, dark blue; 60 cents, dark brown; 80 cents, dark olive. The 25 rupees has been surcharged "FIVE RUPEES" across the top and bottom and the center value erased with a bar. 5 rupees on 25 r., rose, *black*.

HONDURAS.—The *Philatelic Record* says that "the size of the telegraph forms of 3 and 4 reales has been increased to 210x173 mm., and they are now printed on white wove paper which is watermarked 'Standard Linen' vertically, and extending over two forms."

INDIA.—The 25 and 50 rupee stamps are now issued in a new type. The head of Victoria is only to be found in the lower half of the stamp. 25 rupees, violet. 50 rupees, carmine.

PARAGUAY.—A series of telegraph stamps is in use in this little state. They are of the same type for all values and are oblong. In the centre is an oval containing the arms of the republic. Above is "Republica del Paraguay," and at the bottom "Telegrafo nacional." Below the arms is the numeral of value with "Centavos" on each side. Perforate 11½. 2 centavos, brown on gray ground, value black. 4 centavos, yellow on gray ground, value black. 30 centavos, green on gray ground, value black.

QUEENSLAND.—The *Philatelic Record* has unearthed a stamped form which has been in use for some years past it is said. It measures 198x164mm., and bears a stamp similar to the postage stamps but considerably larger and inscribed "Telegraph" in the upper part of the oval band. The form bears the royal arms with "Electric Telegraph, Queensland" in gothic letters. 1 shilling chocolate brown on cream,

* * *

MR. H. W. Sanford, one of New York's best known collectors died suddenly of heart disease on November 19th.

MR. GEORGE STEWART, Chief Editorial writer of the Montreal Gazette, and one of the best-known journalists, began his literary career as editor of the "Stamp Collector's Monthly Gazette," when only 17 years old.

PRICE LIST OF PACKETS OF STAMPS

FOR SALE BY

WM. E. BAITZELL,

412 N. Howard St., Baltimore, Md.

I.—ASSORTED SERIES.

	Cts.
No. 1 contains 150 well-assorted Stamps	8
No. 2 contains 250 Stamps	20
No. 3 contains 500 Stamps	25
No. 4 contains 1,000 Stamps	37

II.—VARIETY PACKETS.

1.—EUROPEAN ONLY.

No. 5 contains 50, all different	10
No. 6 contains 100, all different, including Roumania, Spain, War Tax, Italy segnatassa; Norway, Randers, Svendborg, Baden, Luxembourg, Bavaria, Greece, Italy	16
No. 7 contains 250, all different, including Roumelia, Turkey, Cyprus, Heligoland, Malta, Russia, Bosnia, Belgium, old; France Empire, Bordeaux issue and Republic, Roumania, unpaid; Sweden, Great Britain, id., unperforated; Denmark, Finland	$1 25
No. 8 contains 500 varieties, including Viborg, Sweden, unpaid; France, unpaid; Italy, official; Spain, Greece, unpaid; Gibraltar, Malta, Monaca, Heligoland, Brunswick, Hanover, Holland, old; Switzerland, unpaid; Aalborg, Horsens, Servia, Baden, Wurtemburg, service; Spain, Alphonso, Portugal, old and new; Hungary, head; Austra, very old,	3 00

2.—WEST INDIAN ONLY.

No. 9 contains 12, all different	18
No. 10 contains 30, all different, including Barbadoes, Jamaica, Trinidad, Porto Rico, Cuba, &c	68
No. 11 contains 50, all different, including Barbadoes, 4d; Grenada, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, St. Christopher, Dominica, Tobago, St. Thomas, Cuba, Bahamas, Bermuda,	$1 50
No. 12 contains 100, all different, including Tobago, St. Vincent, Trinidad, 4d and 6d; St Vincent, surcharged; Montserrat, Virgin Islands, Turks Island, Nevis St. Lucia, Bermuda, Bahamas, 1s; Barbadoes, 2½d, 4d, and 6d; Grenada, 2½d; Dominica, 2½d, and 4d; &c	3 75

3.—SOUTH AMERICAN ONLY.

No. 13 contains 12 all different	18
No. 14 contains 30, all different, including Brazil, Chili, Peru, Argentine, New Grenada, British Guiana, Ecuador	62
No. 15 contains 50, all different, including Peru, surcharged; Tolima, Uruguay, Chili, obsolete; Paraguay, Curacao, Surinaine, Brazil, old Black (figure); Peru, surcharged, triangle, and horse shoe; Peru, unpaid; Bolivar, United States of Columbia, old, &c	$1 75
No. 16 contains 100, all different, including Santander, Tolima, Bolivar, Peru, unpaid, surcharged; Chili 20c.; Brazil, 300, 500 and 100 reis; Uruguay, old and new; Santander, Surinaine, New Granada, several varieties; Ecuador, old and new, several varieties; Antioquis, Argentine Republic, 24c	3 50

4.—CENTRAL AMERICAN AND MEXICAN ONLY.

	Cts.
No. 17 contains 12, all different	37
No. 18 contains 20, all different, including Costa Rica, Mexico, green, three varieties; Hondura, Guatemala	75
No. 19 contains 30, all different, including Mexico, 1872, and Juarez, Guanocaste, Costa Rica, official; Honduras, San Salvador, Venezuela, Nicaragua	$1 50
No. 20 contains 50 all different, including Mexico many varieties; Venezuela, Bolivar, Nicaragua, old; Honduras, 2 reals; San Salvador, contra selio; Guanacaste, Costa Rica, obsolete and surcharged; Tolima, Guatemala, many varieties and surcharged provisional	4 00

5.—ASIATIC AND AFRICAN ONLY.

No. 21 contains 12 varieties	6
No. 22 contains 30 varieties	18
No. 23 contains 50 varieties	75
No. 24 contains 100 varieties, including Cashmere, India, old and new, O. H. M. S. Service; Japan, China, Cape Natal, Egypt, Mozambique, Ceylon, Transvaal, Labuan, Persia, Cashmere, Sierra Leone, Gambia	$2 00
No. 25 contains 200 varieties, including Lagos, St. Thomas, Principle, Mauritius, Bechuanaland, Cape Verde, Angola Timor, Shanghai, Siam, Selanger, Perak, Sungei Ujong, Natal, Puttialli, Jhind, Bhepal, Persia, Nabha, Gualior, Chamba, Alwur, Borneo, Sarawak	4 00

6.—AUSTRALIAN AND OCEANIA ONLY.

No 26 contains 12 varieties	12
No. 27 contains 25 varieties	27
No 28 contains 50 varieties, including South Australia, Victoria, West Australia, Sandwich Islands, Figi, New Zealand, New South Wales O. S., &c	$1 50

7.—UNUSED ONLY.

No. 29 contains 12, all different	18
No. 30 contains 25, all different	50
No. 31 contains 50, including Perak, Johor, Peru, Turks Island, St. Lucia, Barbadoes, Gambia, Italy, Dominican Republic &c	$1 00
No. 32 contains 100, all different, including Cyprus, Deccan, Siam, Ecuador, France, Gold Coast, Guatemala, Guinea, Hayti, Heligoland, Holland	2 25
No 33 contains 200, all different, including Perak, Virgin Islands, Venezuela, Uruquay, Shanghai, Tobago, Surinam St. Vincent, St. Christopher, Soruth, Sandwich Islands, Roumelia, Borneo, Newfoundland, Mexico, Macao	10 00

III.
LARGE VARIETY PACKETS.

1.—NO EUROPEAN.

No. 34 contains 200 varieties, includes Nowanuggur, Gualior, Bhor, Persia, Cyprus, Nicaragua, Tolima, Roman States, Puttialla, Rajpeepla, Cape Verde, Santander,	

Mozambique, Peru, Mexico, U. S. War, Interior, Sirmoor, Egypt, Faridkot, Cuba, Salvador $2 50

No. 35 contains 300 varieties, including Venezuela, Newfoundland, Paraguay, Labuan, Canada, Alwur, Hawaii, Bhopal, Cashmere, Bhore, Borneo, Ceylon, Provisional; China, Chamba, Faridkot, Gualior, Siam, Bechuanaland, St. Thomas Principe Liberia, Stellaland, Peru, Bolivar, Japan, Gambia, St. Lucia, Virgin Islands, &c., &c 3 75

No. 36 contains 460 varieties including San Domingo, Turks Island, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Tobago, Gambia, Guanacaste, Johor, Siam, Nicaragua, Mexico, Bolivar, Persia, Cuba, Mauritius Bolivar Britannia, Liberia, Fernando Po, Bechuanaland, Cashmere, Corea, Macau, Puttialla, Nabha, Jhind, Nowanaggur, Rajpeepla, Faridkot, &c., &c 7 50

2.—WITH EUROPEAN.

No. 37, 300 varieties, including Fiji, Dominica, Roumelia Ecuador, Egypt, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Bechuanaland, Brunswick, Aalesmund, Baden, Bremen, France unpaid; Montserrat, Persia, 5 and 10 francs; Holland, Te Betalen, Monaco, Oldenburg, Hanover, San Marino, Borneo, Sungei, Ujong, Selangor, Perak, Ceylon, surcharged; Newfoundland, obsolete; Dec. can, Puttalla, Nepaul, Shanghai Timor, St. Helena, Guinea, Paraguay, Salvador.. $1 62

No. 38 contains 500 varieties, including Bolivar, Gualior, Chamba, Jhind, Naples, North Borneo, Mexico, many varieties; Mozambique, Cape de War, Interior and Post Office; Uraguay, Guriname, Curacao, Reunion; Venezuela, Bolivar, Argentine, Republic; Victoria, Queensland, Canada, old; Sandwich Islands, Fiji, Japan, China, Hong Kong, Cyprus, Malta, Spain, 4 and 10 pesetas; Siam, 4 kinds; and many obsolete and rare 4 37

No. 38a contains 750 varieties, including the following:—Austria, complete set, 1850, to 1863, 32 varieties. France, Empire and Republic; Monaco, Bulgaria, set of 1879; Costa Rica, San Salvador used; Chamba, Bavaria, Guatemala, Lagos, Nevis, Newfoundland, Venezuela, Bolivar, and many others too numerous to mention 4 37

No. 39 contains 1,000 varieties 6 25

No. 40 contains 1,500 varieties 13 75

No. 41 contains 2,000 varieties 26 25

No. 42 contains 3,000 varieties 75 00

IV.—SPECIAL PACKETS.

1.—BRITISH COLONIAL STAMPS ONLY.

No. 43 contains 50 Br. Col'n only $1 25

No. 44 contains 100 Br. Col'n only 7 50

No. 45. 20 varieties of Native Indian States, including Faridkot, Rajpeepla Gualior, Sirmoor, Holkar, Cashmere, Hyderland, Soruth, Jhind, &c 1 25

2.—EUROPEAN SERIES.

No. 46 contains 50 Stamps, all different, from Spain $1 25

No. 47 contains 100 Stamps, all different, from Spain 2 00

No. 48 contains 120 Stamps from Spain and Portugal 2 50

No. 49 contains 50 Stamps from Belgium and France 25

No. 50 contains 100 Stamps from Belgium and France 75

No. 51 contains 50 Stamps from Scandinavia, including some fine from Norway, Denmark, Iceland and Sweden. 62

No. 52 contains 100 Stamps from Scandinavia, including some fine from Norway, Denmark, Iceland and Sweden 1 75

No. 53 contains 150 Stamps from Scandinavia, including some fine and high values, among which may be named Denmark, 1853, 16sk. and official, 16sk.; Norway, 2sk., 1857 and 1863 also 1 and 2 krona; Iceland, official; Sweden, 17ore.; and different types of Norway, plain and shaded post horn, &c.; Finland, 1 mark, &c 4 37

No. 54 contains 50 different Stamps from the German Empire, including Baden, Bavaria, &c 31

No. 55 contains 100 different Stamps from the German Empire, including Baden, Bavaria, &c 1 25

No. 56 contains 150 different Stamps including many of the rarer and older kinds, as Oldenburg, Brunswick, Hanover, &c 3 75

3.—MISCELLANEOUS.

No. 57 contains 50 different Oriental Stamps 31

No. 58 contains 100 different Oriental Stamps, including many of the rarer kinds, such as Cyprus, surcharged; East Roumelia, Turkey, 5 piastres; Egypt, surcharged; Bosnia, 25 kr.; and many others 75

No. 59 contains 40 Stamps of Mexico, all different, from 1857 to 1888 ..... $1 37

No. 60 contains 1,050 Stamps, all different, including many of the newest issues and rarer stamps. This packet is invaluable to anyone starting a Collection, in fact for anyone who has already a fair amount of Stamps in their Collection this packet will be most acceptable. It is somewhat different from packet No. 39, as it contains many rarer Stamps not to be found in that one. To mention them would occupy too much space, besides which they will be continually changing. Every fifth purchaser of this packet will receive GRATIS a Stamp of more than ordinary rarity and guaranteed to be catalogued at not less than $2.50. The price of this packet will be $10 00, and not more than 2 packets will be sold to any one Collector at the same time, so as to give everyone a chance of sharing in the chance of receiving the Stamp mentioned above 10 00

NOTICE TO COLLECTORS.—As I am continually purchasing some of the Rarest Stamps, I earnestly invite Collectors to send in a list of their wants for quotation. I shall always be happy to supply the Stamps at price quoted as soon as I get them.

Agent for Philatelic Journal Gt. Britain, the finest Stamp Journal published. Subscription 87 cents per annum

Postage extra in all cases. When answering mention this paper.

PAPER MAKING.

The principal materials employed are linen and cotton rags, of all kinds and colours. The colour is of little consequence, as all the pulp is bleached before being used; but no wool is admissible; in fact, all the material is of vegetable origin. Old corduroy trousers and worn-out sails are some of the most valuable ingredients! The rags are first boiled with soda and lime, to get rid of actual dirt and grease, and are then put into a vat, in the middle of which a heavy cast-iron roller, with steel bars on its surface, revolves at a very high speed upon a plate also furnished with steel ridges. This draws the fibres out, while a constant stream of fresh water flows through the vat, so that, as the rags are gradually reduced to finer and finer fragments, they are also further washed. The grinding being completed, the pulp thus produced is soaked in a bleaching solution, from which it issues in a snowy-white condition, forming a marked contrast to the boiled rags seen in the early stage. It is then pressed, to extract the bleaching liquor, and is now ready for conversion into paper.

Besides the rags, which are the principal ingredient, very large quantities of Esparto grass are used. Some of this is imported from Spain, and some from Oran and Tripoli, on the coast of Africa. The grass is boiled with caustic soda, after which the treatment is the same as in the case of the rags; it is washed, pulped, and bleached, and is then ready for admixture with the rag-pulp or "half-stuff." The black liquor from the Esparto boiling is burnt off in an incinerator, the result being carbonate of soda, which, mixed with fresh lime, pro-

SOMETHING NEW.

The Cosmopolitan Stamp Album.

This album is placed before the Philatelic public as an entirely new venture. It can be used either for Postage or Revenue Stamps, or for both. The pages are ruled in perfect squares 36 to the square inch; herein lies its superiority. The idea is original with the publisher. All advanced collectors have found ordinary albums with printed spaces of little use; such albums do not provide for shades, watermarks, perforations, &c., and experience has shown that albums with blank pages are more desirable. It has also been found very difficult to arrange stamps evenly and artistically in the ordinary blank album. The ruling solves this difficulty and even the inexperienced can arrange stamps evenly and in many beautiful designs without any trouble.

These albums are being copyrighted in Canada and the U. S.

They are printed on one side only, on 6 ply card-board 11x14 inches and are bound 50 sheets in a book in fine leather binding and sell at $5.00 each. The cards will be supplied at 5 cts. each Sample card sent for 5 cts.

Do not buy an album till you have examined the Cosmopolitan.

It is bound to replace all others in the estimation of advanced collectors, and collectors of Oddities, Original Covers, Revenues, &c. Published by

H. F. KETCHESON,

BOX 499 BELLEVILLE, ONT.

duces caustic soda again. This at the same time prevents pollution of the river, and affords a valuable by-product.

I gathered that the compressed pulp is not stored long, but is made into paper as fast as it can be produced. For this purpose it is placed in beater vats, which grind it up more finely still, and any colouring matter that may be required is now added. At the time of my visit a fine white paper was being made, and I was surprised to see first a red and a blue tint put into the pulp to obtain the desired shade. Had no colouring matter been added, I was informed that the paper would have been what is termed *natural* colour, and would have had a distinct yellow tint.

The pulp being now beaten very fine, is mixed with more water and let down into large vats, from whence it flows in a gentle stream, through strainer plates, on to a wide, endless cloth of very fine wire gauze, stretched upon horizontal rollers, which keeps it constantly moving along at a regular rate. At the same time a shaking motion is imparted to this part of the machine, which causes the particles of pulp to be evenly distributed over the gauze cloth, and thus makes the paper of even substance throughout. At each side a narrow band of india-rubber, revolving upon two wheels, and resting upon the wide wire cloth, confines the stream of pulp within the required limits, and the width of the paper to be made is regulated by means of these bands; they are technically known as "deckles," hence the term "deckle" edge, applied to the rough edge of the paper before it has been trimmed, the uneveness being due, no doubt, in part to the soft material of which the deckle bands are made, and in part to the shaking motion of the machine.

It has, I think, usually been understood by philatelists that a "deckle" edge was a sure sign of a hand-made paper; but this is by no means the case, for the process I am endeavouring to describe is that of machine paper-making, in, I believe, its most advanced form.

On passing the "deckles," which only extend for a short distance along the wire gauze, the pulp is found in the condition of very wet, soft, blotting paper; it now passes under a roller, which, from our point of view, performs one of the most important parts of the whole manufacture. It is this roller that, in machine-made paper, determines the nature of the paper—wove, laid, *quadrille, batonne*, &c.—and produces the watermark; the wire gauze cloth, upon which the pulp is spread, and the paper formed, being exactly the same for all. The paper that I saw being made was *wove*; consequently the "dandy-roll," as the roller alluded to is technically termed, was covered with fine wire gauze, similar to the cloth upon which the pulp rested. On the dandy-roll were raised letters of metal or wire, embossed (if I may so term it) upon the wire gauze. As the roller revolves upon the soft pulp, the latter is pressed smooth and even between the two surfaces of wire gauze; but where the raised letters occur these are pressed into the pulp, and, by displacing the particles where they press, leave the outlines of the letters actually thinner in substance than the rest of the paper. In some cases the particles of pulp thus displaced make the portions of the paper enclosed within the outlines of the designs thicker than the surrounding parts, and thus we may find opaque letters or figures, with a transparent outline, on a ground less opaque than the inside of the letters or figures. This effect may be seen in

the words and figures watermarked in our Postal Orders. The large figures, which form the watermarks of the first adhesive stamps of Russia, appear to be formed somewhat in this manner. They do not, however, possess the transparent outline, but were probably produced by means of figures sunk in the roller, thus simply giving thick figures upon a rather less thick ground. They are the most difficult watermarks to detect that I am acquainted with.

As the pulp is carried along upon the wire gauze, and gradually grows, as it were, into paper the water is escaping through the meshes; but after it has passed the dandy roll more active steps are taken for drying it. A little further on—in the machine that I examined—a suction pipe passed under the gauze, and its effect was very plainly visible, the water showing clearly on the surface of the pulp up to a certain line, while all beyond this looked simply like rather damp blotting paper—which it practically was. A little further still the wire cloth passes over the roller which supports that end of it, and here the pulp, or paper, as it now may be called, quits the foundation upon which it has been formed, and passes unto a roller covered with felt a few inches away. Hence it goes over, under, and between a series of these felt-covered rollers, and large iron cylinders heated by steam, by means of which it is dried, and it issues at the other end as actual paper, but being unsized, it is blotting-paper. The size is applied by means of a roller, revolving in a trough filled with the material, and the paper, having been dried again on the hot cylinders, and passed between heavy steel rollers to give it a surface, is ready for use.

There are two methods of sizing paper; one termed engine, and the other machine sizing.

In the first case the size is put into the beater engine, or vat, and the paper is dried once for all at the machine; in the second, part of the size only is put into the beater, and then when the paper is dried, as I have described above, the dried paper passes through rollers, which are supplied with animal size, and then has to be dried a second time.

The paper is thus made in a practically never-ending strip, which wound up in rolls of any length required, and is either used in these rolls, as is usually the case in printing a newspaper, or is cut to the desired size by a guillotine cutter.

The large rolls, as they came from the machine, were passed under revolving cutters, which removed the "deckle" edges (these are boiled down and used over again for pulp,) and cut the paper into strips of the required width; and I was informed that some four and a half miles of paper, in one continuous strip, were not infrequently wound in a single roll.

In the manufacture of *laid* paper a dandy-roll is used which, in place of being covered with wire gauze, has a surface of longitudinal wires with spaces the width of a wire between them; these are kept in position by rings of wire at regular intervals, the roller having the appearance of a cylindrical cage, with the wires set very close together. It will easily be understood that the longitudinal wires form the close lines in the paper, and the rings the lines which cross them. For *batonne* paper the dandy-roll would have thick longitudinal wires a certain distance apart, with the spaces between filled wire gauze for *wove batonne*, and thinner longitudinal wires for *laid batonne*; and for *quadrille* a network, of crossed wires of equal thickness, would be employed.

As I have already stated, the process described above is that of making paper by machinery; for hand-made paper—as it is termed, to distinguish it from

machine-made—the pulp is prepared in the same manner, but the paper is made by dipping a mould, consisting of a frame, or shallow sieve, of fine wire gauze into the vat, and taking up a certain quantity of pulp upon the mould. The latter is then held horizontally, and gently shaken until the pulp is evenly distributed over its surface, and this shaking, together with the taking up of a proper quantity of the pulp to form paper of the required thickness, are operations requiring a great amount of skill, failing which the paper is liable to vary in texture, not only in different sheets, but in different parts of the same sheet. For *laid*, or any other nature of paper with a design watermarked in it, a mould is used having the required pattern worked in wire or metal upon the gauze; the watermark being thus produced by the wire cloth upon which the pulp rests, instead of by pressure upon its upper surface, as with the dandy-roll used in paper-making by machinery. The result is of course the same in both cases, the pattern being shown in lines of thinner, and therefore more transparent, substance.

When the pulp has set sufficiently upon the mould, it is removed in a sheet, pressed between layers of felt, dried, sized, and milled between steel rollers, as in the case of machine-made.

Very fine paper is still made by hand, and there seems to be something in the best hand-made paper where no machine has yet been able exactly to produce. At the same time a well-constructed and a carefully-adjusted machine should produce paper of a very even and regular quality, and with the watermarks always equally visible. To produce this result, the pulp must be of exactly the same consistency, and its flows, and the rate of working of the machine, must be very carefully regulated; but, this being so, we should expect to find a paper, if not of the very highest class, at all events of exactly even thickness and density throughout.

It is not, however, possible to adjust matters to exactly the same nicety day after day, and every now and again the head machine-man takes a sample of the paper and weighs it in scales prepared for this purpose, as a very little variation in the "stuff" will cause the weight to err on one side or the other, and it is most important to ensure the paper being neither so thick as to involve an unnecessary consumption of material, nor so thin as to be unfit for its purpose. It can therefore be easily imagined that where equal care is not exercised, the results may be irregular.

These irregular papers cause some of the great difficulties of students of watermarks. Many of the early stamps were printed upon hand-made papers, and even the best of these may vary sufficiently to give us trouble. A skilled workman can, no doubt, produce sheet after sheet of paper, all of which may be of the quality required, but it will probably not be all exactly alike. And, as a matter of fact, we find that watermarked papers which should be identically the same, differ in some cases very considerably. There is very little doubt that instances do occur in which a watermark is plainly visible in one portion of a sheet, and is almost, if not quite, invisible in another part of the same sheet; and there is no doubt whatever that one portion of the same piece of paper may be plainly *laid*, and another apparently *wove*. This result, I suspect, is due either to the pulp being unevenly distributed, so that the dandy-roll (in machine-made paper) does not press evenly upon it, or to its not being fully *set* throughout when the paper

is pressed afterwards, and thus the *laid* lines, or other devices, are obliterated in the soft pulp.

I have devoted a good deal of space to the subject of paper-making, as it is not only interesting in itself, apart altogether from Stamp-Collecting, but it is also a subject which we Stamp-Collectors must try to understand something about, in order that we may be able to distinguish the various papers with which we have to deal.

* * *

ARGENTINE CENTENNIAL STAMPS.

The General Post Office was the scene of the most scandalous outrages on Wednesday on the occasion of the sale of postage stamps to commenorate the 4th centenary of America's discovery. The crowds from early morning were enormous and the facilities offered by the Post Office were of the most scant character. It is needless to say that no decent being could approach near enough to post a letter. The scrimmages in the crowd were of the ordinary nature in such cases, and we are sorry to have to state that the police thought it their duty to bully and chastise in the most brutal fashion those who endeavoured to push their way into the office where stamps were sold, which were only meted out in lots of five and ten which necessiated each individual, bent upon having more, to return to the charge again and again. It seems to us that if the Post Office was determined upon having a special issue of stamps for a special occasion, it ought to have made the necessary arrangements to supply any demand and facilitate places where they could have been conveniently acquired, without running the risk of being ill-treated and carried into the *Comisaria* as a *yapa*. We have heard it said, that the special issue of stamps had for a main object, a nice little *negocio* for some favorities, and it certainly looks as if the general public were not expected to purchase them.

Early on foot on Wednesday the whole population seemed moving to the different centress of attraction: some to see to troops arrive, but a dense body to possess themselves of the beautiful Postage Stamps issued by the Government, to serve for that day only. Owing to a want of foresight however, it was only after a sharp and lengthened struggle that they could be obtained, and the majority of those who went to purchase were satisfied to be mulcted of 3, 4 or 5 dollars in exchange for a 2 or 5 cents stamp. The Postmen. poor fellows, reaped a rich harvest and for once made a good business. The action of the Post Office authorities in this matter is not creditable to them. Yesterday they refused to part with more than five stamps to each individual of the general public, and yet their favorities have been supplied with sheets containing a hundred, which will shortly be put on the market at enormous prices.—*Times of Argentina.*

* * *

THE centenary stamp issued by the Argentine Post Office on the 12th, and printed by the S. American Bank Note Company, is an artistic gem in design, colour and execution. We have rarely seen a more exquisite stamp. The special obliterating stamp used by the P. O. here on the three days' celebration was a clumsy, ugly affair, but still it was much sought after, and every morning the P. O. was crowded with persons getting postage stamps marked with it. Some persons even had large sheets of stamps arranged for obliteration without any intention of using them for postal purposes. The P. O. must have made quite a little income out of the occasion.—"*Montevideo Times.*"

CAPT. E. F. WURTELE.

We are pleased to be able to present our readers with a portrait of CAPT. E. F. WURTELE, of Quebec City, the President of the Canadian Philatelic Association. We are not able to give our readers this month a sketch of his collection but will do so in a future number. Suffice it is to say that he received a bronze medal at the Canada Central Exhibition, Ottawa, for the best collection. He is an enthusiastic collector and presides over the local organization in his own city, known as the Quebec Philatelic Club.

MR. T. S. CLARK.

MR. T. S. CLARK, whose portrait accompanies this sketch is the son of a missionary and first saw the light of day at Bombay, India, December 7th, 1854. When very young he was sent to Edinburgh, Scotland, to be educated, and in 1872 he came out to Canada and entered the service of the Bank of Montreal, being now accountant at their Belleville branch. He began collecting when young, but had his collection taken from him one day as he himself says "for being a bad boy." A few years ago he was looking over some old vouches at the Bank of Montreal, and seeing a 3 pence unperforated Canada on the edge of a package of letters the old fever set in again. He secured that 3 pence and many more, as well as a number of 6 pences. From that day to the present time his interest in stamps has never waned and he now possesses a superb collection of Canadian stamps and among them the 12 pence. He is also one of the foremost dealers in Canada, Secretary-Treasurer of the C. P. A. and the only man who has made a success of selling stamps by auction in Canada.

MR. H. F. KETCHESON.

The above portrait will be readily recognized by those who have seen him as the Editor of this Journal and Exchange Superintendent of the C. P. A. MR. KETCHESON began collecting stamps in 1882, and about 5 years ago started dealing. One year later he started the "Dominion Philatelist" which has appeared regularly and on time every month since.

On next page is a "speaking" likeness of W. Kelsey Hall, Peterborough, Ont., C. P. A., No. 254, a rising young Canadian Collector, and also pastime Dealer, who is forging to the front rank in the world of Philately. His grandfather was one of the pioneer settlers in the Midland District, and owned and operated the first saw and grist mills. His uncle, George B. Hall, was the second Judge of the then united Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, and represented them in the old parliament of Canada, at an age so youthful as to be dubbed the "Boy Member." His uncle and father were both educated at Upper Canada College under the Barron regime. Mr. Hall claims Canada's natal day as his, and is, per se, a good "Canuck," a "wicked (?) Tory" in politics; a member of the Imperial Federation League, and, in faith, as were his forefathers, a member of the Church of England. In his day and generation he has collected almost everything, including bird's eggs, minerals, fossils, and, in his extreme youth, even trespassed upon a domain supposedly the exclusive stalking ground of the fair sex, to wit, the collecting of buttons. His zeal in the collecting of post marks

once upon a time, was so marked that he would, and did, without compunction, destroy a good postage stamp in order to save harmless a worthless post mark. On the breaking out of the stamp fever, of a most virulent type, among the

W. KELSEY HALL.

scholars of the Peterborough Collegiate Institute, about ten years or more ago, he forswore all his old loves, being one of the first to cry "peccavi," and, although many times almost convalscent, has never quite recovered, and now gladly admits the "soft impeachment" that he is a stamp fiend, if you will, and is "in the ring" to stay. He collects the stamps of British North America, British Colonies and the United States, on and off their original covers,and, in a desultory way, deals in same in his leisure time. His stamps are worth over $4,000 according to the Scott Stamp and Coin Co.'s Standard (?) Catalogue. Mr. Hall is the resident Vice-President for Ontario of the S. of P., and intends also joining the A. P. A. and W. P. U., and was one of the founding members, No. 6, of the P. S. of C., but as the much vaunted benefits of the latter Society exist only on paper, he has sent in his resignation to the Secretary of the latter body.

He is also an ardent worshipper and devotee of the twin science of Numismatics, and has between nine and ten thousand coins, medals and tokens, from every quarter of the globe, but intends in the future devoting himself only to the coins, medals and tokens of this fair Dominion, rightly deeming that a sufficiently large and interesting field. His collection of same is daily growing in size and importance, numbering, as it does, many rarieties, including a beautiful Confederation Medal, in original case, and probably the Wyon's masterpiece an Indian Chief's Medal, dated 1840, silver, size 48, also by Wyon, extremely rare; Franco-Americans, Side Views, North-West Medal with Saskatchewan clasp, also four without clasp, all with ribbons; two officer's Medals, the only "Ormond" Token known; the three rare Peterborough Communion Tokens, in uncirculated condition, a very fine "Success," Lesslie two pence Token, Molson's, three Lachine Railway Tokens, and very many more desirable pieces. Mr. Hall is a charter member of the American Numismatic Association, has been Chairman of the Committee on Finance, and is now serving a second term as a member of the Board of Trustees.

The Canadian Philatelic Association.

Organized September, 1887.

President, ERNEST F. WURTELE, P.O. Box 1117, Quebec, Que.
Vice-President, A. A. BARTLETT, Charlottetown, P. E. I.
Secretary-Treasurer, T. S. CLARK, Belleville, Ont.
Exchange Superintendent, H. F. KETCHESON, Belleville, Ont
Librarian, A. E. LABELLE, 48 Berri St., Montreal, Que.
Counterfeit Detector, L. GIBB, 146 St. James St., Montreal, Que.
Official Organ, THE DOMINION PHILATELIST.

TRUSTEES:

Chairman, W. H. BROUSE, Bank of Toronto Building, Toronto, Ont.
WALTER McMAHON, 1300 Queen St., West, Toronto, Ont.
HENRY ADES FOWLER, 30 Shannon St., Toronto, Ont.

SECRETARY-TREASURER'S REPORT.

BELLEVILLE, *December, 13, 1892.*

To the Members of the C. P. A.:

Our membership roll is increasing very slowly indeed, but it is hoped that the effort now being made to pay a dividend to the creditors of the old Exchange Department may incite the members to bestir themselves, and try to infuse new life into our Sociey. The following dividend sheet has been prepared and the cheques for the dividend will probably be in possession of the creditors before this meets your eye.

Statement showing claims against the Exchange Department, under administration of F. J. Grenny, and dividend payable on same:

I.—LIST OF CREDITORS AS GIVEN BY MR. GRENNY.

Name.	*Amount of Claim.*	*Dividend.*
Halifax Branch, $11.31, fine refunded $18, total	$29 31	$6 77
Dr. Cameron - - - - - - -	30 38	7 02
Capt. Taylor - - - - - - - -	14 80	3 42
P. Sicott, $21, less already paid $6.13 - -	14 87	3 44
R. R. Bogert, $78.54, less already paid, $20, total	58 54	13 53
		$34 18

2.—LIST OF CLAIMS PUT IN BUT NOT GIVEN BY MR. GRENNY, DIVIDEND DEFERRED FOR ENQUIRIES.

Name.	*Claim.*	*Dividend.*
J. Ineson - - - - - - - -	$3 35	$0 78
A. E. Warren - - - - - - -	2 00	0 46
C. J. Beardsley - - - - - - -	8 71	2 01
		$37 43
Amount in Treasurer's hands available for distribution		37 43

With reference to the second list of claims, it was thought better to defer payment until inquiry had been made, so that they might be verified, if possible by Mr. Grenny. I may add that I have not charged up postage to date, nor the

cost of a new membership book, so that the dividend might be as large as possible.

I have to announce the following applications for membership: Thos. W. Brown, Mimico ; reference Walter McMahon and T. S. Clark.

RECEIPTS.

Nov. 13	Cash on hand - - - - - - -	$25 43
" 18	Dues received No. 93 - - - - -	1 00
Dec. 1	Brown, T. W., with application - - -	1 00
Dec. 13	Ketcheson, H. F., recovered from debtors of old Exchange Department - - - -	10 00
		$37 43

EXPENDITURES.

Dec. 13	Paid dividends to creditors of the old Exchange Dept., as follows, viz.: Halifax Branch	$6 77
	Dr. Cameron - - - - - - - -	7 02
	Capt. Taylor - - - - - - - -	3 42
	P. Sicotte - - - - - - - -	3 44
	R. R. Bogert - - - - - - - -	13 53
	Balance cash on hand, reserved as explained in Secretary's report - - - - -	3 25
		$37 43

T. S. CLARK, Secretary-Treasurer.

* * *

R. P. SPOONER purposes issuing about January 15th, 1893, a Dealer,s Directory to contain the names of all dealers who have advertised during 1892.

W. Kelsey Hall, Peterborough, Ontario, wants to buy large or small lots, single specimens or collections of British North American, British Colonial or United States obsolete postage stamps, on original envelopes, if possible, and also Canadian Coins, Medals and Tokens. If you have anything in above lines for sale, forward to him, and he will submit cash offer. He also wants a few good correspondent in the Colonies. He has a large stock of Canadian and United States Revenues, and offers $2 worth per Scott, of U. S. Match, Medicine, Proprietary and Document Stamps, perforate and imperforate, for only $1 ; $3 worth for $1.40 ; $5 worth for $2 ; $10 wotrh for $3.75, or $20 for only $8.50 ; British Columbia Laws, 1st issue complete, 10c. to $1, 4 var. $1.60 ; Briti-h Columbia Laws, 1st issue, complete, 10 sets, only $13 ; British Columbia Laws, 50c. blue, 1st issue, 35c. each, $2.50 per 10, or 50 for only $11 ; New Brunswick Laws, complete, 7 varieties, only $4.50 per set ; New Brunswick Laws, 50 c., blue, 1st issue, only 75c. each ; Supreme Court Stamps, $1 value, blue, only 90c. each ; Supreme Court Stamps, 10c., unused, orig. gum, only 25c. each. Packets of 100 good Coins, many over 100 years old, some nearly 1800 years old, including silver of Edward I's reign, all different, no common Canadian, only $5.

50 per cent. Commission

We have made up a large number of Approval Sheets for this season's trade, and owing to our unequalled facilities for purchasing immense quantities of stamps at low prices, have determined to give to collectors the benefit of our large purchases during the past year. These sheets contain new issues, provisionals and many stamps not often seen on sheets. 50 per cent. commission allowed on all sales over $1.00. Reference required from all who have not dealt with us during the past year. No sheets sent out to parties simply giving Society Numbers. POSTALS NOT NOTICED.

Special Bargains 100 per cent. below other Dealers.

ECUADOR, unused, 7 varieties, 10 cents, post free.
" " 11 " 35 " "

Catalogue of American Stamps

Including U. S. Revenues and all post cards of Western hemisphere, out January 1, 1893. Pocket size, prices : Paper covers 10 cents,, flextible cloth 25 cents, leather 50 cents.

Just Received HAYTI, provisional, 1892, 2c. on 3c., slate, 12 cents.
SURINAME, " " 2½c., black and orange, 15 cents.
The pair 25c., post free. These stamps will be very rare.

H. GREMMEL, No. 80 Nassau St., New York.

The Dominion Philatelist

PUBLISHED MONTHLY IN THE INTERESTS OF STAMP COLLECTING.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Canada and United States, - 50 cts. per year.
To Postal Union Countries, - - - - - 75 cents. | All other countries, - - - - - - - 1 00 cents.

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One inch,	1 mo.	$1 00	3 mos.	$2 00	1 year	$8 00
Two "	1 "	1 60	3 "	4 00	1 "	16 00
Three "	1 "	2 40	3 "	6 00	1 "	24 00
One col.,	1 "	6 00	3 "	14 00	1 "	56 00
One page,	1 "	10 00	3 "	24 00	1 "	80 00

Small advertisements 15 cents per line each insertion. No discount off above rates. Advertisements for less than three months payable in advance—others payable every three months. It is always best to remit by money order if possible. ☞Make money orders and checks payable to

H. F. KETCHESON, PETERBOROUGH, ONT.

EDITORIAL

WE have to thank W. H. Barnes for a copy of the Minneapolis Evening Tribune of November 24, containing a two column illustrated article on stamp collecting and which make very interesting reading. Such articles as the one referred to cannot but do good to the cause of Philately. We give our readers a few extracts. "It is extremely doubtful if there is a mortal who is not afflicted with a phase of crankism or is not tenderly nursing some general or special fad. It seems to be in man's nature to devote a portion of his time to something or other apart from the unending struggle for existance. In childhood's tender years it is first bits of colored glass, then beads, dolls, buttons, tobacco tags, picture cards or marbles. The fortunate youngster who excels his companions in the number of his tobacco tags, or the petite little miss whose scrap album contains the brightest and the most picture cards are objects of sublime envy. About the time these fads are losing their powers of attraction the faddists will be seized with the postage stamp fever. Then the patient is almost gone. Should the collection ever reach 1,000 the case is hopeless, for never again will there be a return to the normal. Yet there is no hobby that has so many devotees, that is so universal in its extent, as this same pursuit. The postage stamp collecting hobby is universally called philately. This Webster defines briefly as, "the art of collecting stamps." The individual who coined the word must have had a logical mind to be able to apply the word to the act. The word is derived from the Greek words philo, "a friend," and atalia, "without a tax,—"a friend of things untaxed," i. e. "of things prepaid," i. e., "postage stamps." Could anything be more far fetched? Still, the word is now in general use, although an effort has been made to supplant it with the word "timbrology," from the French "timbre," stamp, and the Greek "logos." This barbarism does not find ready

acceptance, however. Stamp collecting deserves more consideration than is generally accorded it, if for no other reason than for the large number who follow it. Philatelic societies abound everywhere. So far reaching are their influences that many national and international organizations exist. Take the Sons of Philatalia and the American Philatelic Association. The former has something like 800 members and the latter about 600. Then there are the Philatelic Society of America, the Western Philatelic Union, the Canadian Philatelic Association and the International Philatelic Union. These are no school boy societies, either. The members are all of mature growth—business and professional, who find in their collections relief from the cares and distractions of their daily occupations. Yet a goodly proportion of collectors do not affiliate with any societies, local or national, but follow their hobby alone. To keep these society people posted on what is going on in the philatelic world, requires a large number of periodicals. It will, no doubt, be surprising to readers of this article to learn that 762 journals devoted to stamps have appeared in the United States alone, and a great many have ceased to exist and others are hardly more than advertising circulars. A great many are quite pretentious publications, however. The number of journals that are fairly entitled to be classed as such would probably not exceed 100, but even to support this number requires several thousand subscribers."

A CORRESPONDENT in "the Stamp News" writing under the heading "What Constitutes A Rare Stamp" makes the following remarks which are well worth remembering when using the term "rare" as applicable to stamps. "In considering this question there are two factors to be remembered, that is to say, the scarcity as well as the value of a stamp. I do not think that a stamp should always be considered "rare" merely because it is expensive. For instance, I do not think the current £1 English, or $20 Argentine have any claims to be considered "rare," for there would be no difficulty in obtaining any number of them at the respective Post-offices by paying the necessary sum. They are simply "rare" in the sense that not every one can afford the price. When, however, a stamp is oboslete, and it is known that there are only a few in circulation, it then becomes "rare" on account of its scarcity, without reference to its intrinsic value which may be only 1d. It is in the latter sense alone, that of scarcity, that the term "rare" should really be used by collectors."

SCOTT STAMP AND COIN CO. LTD.

18 EAST TWENTY-THIRD STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

The 53rd Edition of our Postage Stamp Catalogue is now ready for delivery. Over 350 pages and 3500 illustrations. Price 50cts., post free.

READ THIS

The Columbus Packet CONTAINS 700 different Stamps from the Western Hemisphere, including Antigua, Corrientes, British Honduras, Canada 1859 issue, Antioquia, Bolivar 5 and 10 pesos, Santander, Curacao, Falkland Islands, St. Pierre Miquelon, Martinique, Guadalajara, New Brunswick, Paraguay, Prince Edward Island, St. Christopher, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Surinam, Tobago, Virgin Islands, and almost every other country in America. Every stamp in this packet is guaranteed a genuine original specimen in good condition. This packet does not contain stamps from the United States of America. This is a packet that no one can challenge as it contains a large number of stamps of which we are the only extensive holders, and which we have estimated at their actual cost price without regard to their present increased value. The catalogue value of this packet is over $55. Price $25, post free. Send for new circular just out. Illustrated price list free on application.

WE have received from R. F. Albrecht & Co, 90 Nassau Street, New York priced catalogue of the 6th and 7th auction sales and we give herewith a few of the prices realized. U. S., 1851, 5c. unused, a pair, $12.40; U. S., 3c. used, grilled all over, $9; U. S., 1870, 30c. black grilled, $8.90; U. S., 1843, New York, 3c. blue wove paper on letter, $26; U. S., 1843, New York, 3c. greenish, blue glazed paper, $13; U. S., 1843, 3c. light blue glazed paper, $13.50; 1844, St. Louis, 10c. die G. on original cover, $96; 1851, Horseman, 1c. red on letter, $10.75; 1868, 90c. unused, original gum, $2.50; 1868, 90c. used, $8.05; 1869, 90c. used, $9.20; Justice, 90c; unused, original gum, $10.05; State, $2, unused, original gum, $6.50; State, $5, unused, original gum, $50.05; State, $10, unused, original gum, $19; State, $20, unused, original gum, $23.05; Batin Rouge, 3c. green and Carmine (cover), $98; Knoxville, Tenn., 5c. Vermilion, on original cover, $17; Livingston Ala., 5c. blue, on original cover, $780; Nashville, Tenn., 5c. carmine, $25.50; Pittsburg, Va., 5c. red points up. on cover, $17.50; Pittsburg, Va., 5c. red points down on cover, $17.50; the 7th sale consisted of 213 lots and brought $2240.21, an average of over $10 per lot.

THE following is a good test for spurious watermarks. Watermarks may be produced by pressure whilst the paper is yet in a wet condition or in a finished state. In the former case the watermark is called 'natural,' in the latter case 'artificial.' In order to distinguish between the two, the paper is treated with a mixture of soda lye 60 g. and water 200 g. If the paper bearing a genuine watermark be placed in this strong solution, the watermark becomes much more distinct, and remains so even if the paper is left a long time in the solution. If, however, a paper bearing an artificial watermark be treated in this manner, the artificial watermark disappears completely after a short immersion.—*Progress*.

THE official organ of the Philatelic Society of Canada in its November Number gives the Secretary-Treasurer report as follows:—Receipts, $58.25; Disbursments, Secretary's expenses, $8.18; Paid *Canadian Philatelist* for services as official organ, $50.07. We quote this report because when the above society was organized we understood that L. M. Staebler offered his paper to the society free of charge, and it must certainly be far from satisfactory to the members to know that five-sixths of the dues they contributed went into the pocket of L. M. Staebler, Editor and Publisher, and the other one-sixth into the pocket of L. M. Staebler, Secretary-Treasurer.

WE had the pleasure of a call from E. Y. Parker of Toronto, a few days ago. Mr. Parker was on his way to Montreal and stopped over a train. He reports business good, especially in Canadian Stamps.

100 Scandinavian, Icelandic and Finnish Stamps, no duplicates, only 60c., 3 Packets $1.40, post free. Large retail and wholesale price lists free. OLAF. GRILSTAD, FRONDHJEUR, Norway, Europe. Member National Dealers Association of America; International Dealers Association, Berlin, etc., etc.

Fredrick Noyes, Alice, Texas, U.S.A. Has a large stock of GOOD POSTAGE STAMPS of all countries, which he sends on approval to responsible Collectors. He will take in Exchange Old Canadians Provisionals and U. S. Stamps at *higher* prices THAN ANY OTHER DEALER WILL ALLOW YOU. *If you have never dealt with me give me a trial.*

BOMBAY PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Committee for the Year.

PRESIDENT.—The Honourable H. J. Parsons, C. S.

VICE-PRESIDENT.—E. S, Gubbay, Esq., (in the chair.)

HON. SECRETARY.—J. Seymour Summers, Esq.

HON. TREASURER.—K. Ramchundrd, Esq., Arthur C. Trapp, Esq., Julio Rebeiro, Esq., M. A.

The fourth committee meeting of the Session was held at 7 Church Gate Street, on Monday, the 14th instant, at 5.30 p. m. The first item on the agenda paper was to pass the revised rules through committee. The Vice-President read the rules and after some discussion and slight alterations, the rules were unanimously passed. Mr. A. C. Trapp suggested that copies of the new rules should be circulated for the information of the other members of the Society at least three clear days before the next ordinary meeting. It was proposed by Mr. Arthur C. Trapp, and seconded by Mr. K. Ramchundrd, that with reference to Mr. Mama's explanation regarding the Counterfeit Afghan Stamps, the Society should write through the Secretary to the Editor of the Philatelic Journal of America, giving a full report of the committee's proceedings at the meeting held on the 19th ultimo, for insertion, in explanation of a paragraph which appeared in the September number of the journal. (Adopted.)

With reference to the impending visit of the Vice-President of the Philatelic Society of London, it was decided by the committee that the President of this Society should be written to informing him of the same, and also that a circular should be sent round, asking members to bring any rareties that they might have to the special meeting to be held to welcome the visitor from England. It was also resolved that the Secretary should also write on behalf of the Society to Mr. M. P. Castle asking when it would be convenient to him to meet the members and requesting him to appoint the time which would be most suitable and convenient to him. The Secretary read a circular received from C. J. Phillips, Esq., Hon. Sec. of the Philatelic Protection Association, London. This gave rise to some discussion among the members, it being eventually proposed by the Vice-President, and seconded by the Hon. Secretary, that the question of exchanges between members should be left to members to arrange among themselves quite irrespective of the Society. Adopted.

Mr. J. Seymour Summers proposed and Mr. E. S. Gubbay seconded, that Mr. J. Gardiner, Postal Department, be put to the ballot for election as a joining member of the society. The Vice-President remarked that he had much pleasure in presenting the Society with a ballot box and balls, a gift from the Hon. Secretary of the Society. On the motion of Mr. A. C. Trapp, seconded by Mr. J. Rebeiro, M. A, a vote of thanks was accorded to the donor.

J. SEYMOUR SUMMERS,
Hon. Secretary.

33 SASSOON DOCK ROAD, COLABA, BOMBAY.

* * *

WE notice several American Journals chronicling the Canada 15c of 1868 on thin horizontally laid paper. We feel inclined to doubt the existance of this stamp on laid paper. Can any of our readers inform us of an owner of one of these specimens ?

To our Readers.

With this number we complete our fourth volume. During these four years we have never missed a number and have always appeared promptly every month; we have striven to give our readers good, solid Philatelic reading and not trashy or sensational stories. The large patronage, (both subscriptions and advertising) we have received during the past year leads us to believe that our efforts have been appreciated. We intend to add many improvements during the coming year, and to keep this paper in the front rank of Philatelic Journalism. In order to do this we must have your support.

Over seven hundred subscriptions expire with this number. Be prompt in sending in your renewals.

A copy of this number will also reach several hundred collectors who are not subscribers; to such we would say—look over this number carefully and if you don't think 12 such numbers are worth 50 cts., don't subscribe. If you do, send along your 50 cts. at once and begin with January 1893.

Wishing you all a Merry Christmas and Happy New Year.

I remain, yours, etc.,

H. F. KETCHESON,
Editor.

Send Subscriptions to
H. F. KETCHESON,
Box 499, Belleville, Ontario.

TORONTO NOTES.

Geo A. Lowe the Sec-Treas. of the Toronto Philatelic Club has been quite ill for some days but is now better.

A used "Connel" was recently offered for sale at one of our club meetings at $1 50, but no sale was made.

We have been informed the Canada one cent reply card is now appearing with the stamp on each half of the card printed from different dies.

* * *

THE New York Times of Dec. 8th, gives the following description of the "Columbus" issue of U. S. Stamps.

1c.—Blue, "Columbus in Sight of Land," taken after a painting by Wm. H. Powell. To the left of the stamp is an Indian woman with her child, and to the right an Indian man with head-dress and feathers.

2c.—Maroon, "Landing of Columbus," after a painting by Vanderlyn, now in the rotunda of the capitol at Washington.

3c.—Green, "Flag Ship of Columbus," Santa Maria in mid ocean, from a Spanish engraving.

4c.—Ultra-marine, "Fleet of Columbus," the three caravels, Santa Maria, Pinta and Nina in mid ocean. This also from a Spanish engraving.

5c.—Chocolate, "Columbus Soliciting aid from Isabella," after a paiting of Brozik, in the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

6c.—Purple, "Columbus Welcomed at Barcelona," from one of the panels of the bronze doors in the capitol at Washington, by Randolph Rogers. On each side is a niche, in one of which is a statue of Ferdinand, and in the other, a similar one of Boabdilla.

10c.—Brown, "Columbus Presenting Natives," after a painting of Luigi Gregori, at the University of Notre Dame at South Bend, Ind.

15c.—Dark Green, "Columbus Announcing His Discovery," after a painting of R. Balaea, now in Madrid.

30c.—Sienna Brown, "Columbus at La Rabida," after a painting by R. Masso.

50c.—Light Blue, "Recall of Columbus," after a painting of A. G. Heaton, now in the capitol at Washington.

$1.00—Salmon, "Isabella Pledging Her Jewels," after a painting by Munoz Degrain now in Madrid.

$2.00—Red, "Columbus in Chains," after a painting of Lentze, now in Providence, R. I.

$3.00—Light Green, "Columbus Describing His Third Voyage," after a painting of Francisco Jover.

$4.00—Carmine, "Portrait of Queen Isabella and Columbus," in circles. The portrait of the former after the well-known painting in Madrid, and that of Columbus, after the Lotto painting.

$5.00—Black, profile head of Columbus, after a cast provided by the Treasury Department, of the souvenir 50 cent silver piece. The profile is in a circle, to the right of which is a figure of America, represented by a female Indian, with a crown of feathers (probably similar to that of the present $60.00 periodical stamp); to the left is a figure of Liberty. Both are in a sitting posture.

QUEBEC PHILATELIC CLUB.

PRESIDENT.—Ernest F. Wurtele. VICE-PRESIDENT.—M. Joseph.
SECRETARY-TREASURER.—J. S. O'Meara. EXCHANGE SUPT.—C. A. Bishop.
LIBRARIAN.—F. O Judge.

1st Regular Meeting, 7th December, 1892.

In accordance with the wishes expressed at the preliminary meeting held on the 17th ultimo, at which it was decided to organize a Philatelic Club in Quebec, the following gentlemen met at the residence of Mr. J. S. O'Meara on the 7th instant, Messrs, Gaspard Lemoine, M. Joseph, Ernest F. Wurtele, Charles Miller, J. S. O'Mears. F. O. Judge, C. A. Bishop, B. B. Carter, E. H. Sewell. The organization of the Club was then completed and a set of rules adopted to suit the present membership. The Exchange Superintendent and Libraaian were requested to prepare rules to govern their departments and to present same for approval at the next regular meeting.

The Club starts with a membership of eighteen. In addition to the nine members present the following have signified their intention of being members from this date: C. C. Morency, J. and H. Thomson, Arthur Veasey, H. J. Hussey, D. Mitchell, G. Fry, J. Rattray and Arthur McLeod.

The election of officers was then proceeded with and resulted as follows:

PRESIDENT,—Ernest F. Wurtele.
VICE-PRESIDENT,—Montefiore Joseph.
SECRETARY-TREASURER,—J. S. O'Meara.
EXCHANGE SUPERINTENDENT,—C. A. Bishop.
LIBRARIAN,—F. O. Judge.

The Librarian was instructed to obtain a stamp for the purpose of marking the name of the Club on all books which may be donated to the Club. He is now prepared to receive gifts and which will be duly acknowledged from time to time.

The DOMINION PHILATELIST has been selected as the Official Organ and in which all the minutes of the proceedings will be published.

Mr. Ernest F. Wurtele exhibited the bronze medal he had won at the Ontario Central Exhibition held at Ottawa in September last, awarded to him for the best collection of postage stamps. This was much admired and the members expressed themselves as bound to compete in a future competition.

The following are the rules adopted for the Club:

ARTICLE I.—Section 1.—The name shall be the Quebec Philatelic Club.

ARTICLE I.—Section 2.—Objects of the Club. The objects of this Club shall be the Study Collecting and the Interchange of Postage and Revenue Stamps, Envelopes, Post Cards, etc., and the discussion of subjects relating thereto.

ARTICLE III.—Section 3—Membership. Any collector may become a member of this Club, upon being proposed and seconded at one meeting and voted upon at the next.

ARTICLE IV.—Section 4—Officers. The officers of this Club shall be: President Vice-President, Secretary-Treasurer, Exchange Superintendent and Librarian, The above officers shall constitute the Managing Committee of the Club, any three of whom shall form a quorum for the transaction of business.

ARTICLE V.—Section 5—Elections. The annual election of officers shall take place on the first Wednesday in December of each year. Section 6—The election of officers shall be by ballot, and a simple majority of the whole number of members present at such meeting shall be sufficient for a choice.

ARTICLE IV.—Section 7—Dues. The annual dues shall be 25 cts. a year.

ARTICLE VII.—Section 8—Amendment of Rules. These Rules can be amended by a two-third vote at a meeting called for that purpose, of which a week's notice has been given.

December 7, 1892. J. S. O'MEARA, Secretary-Treasurer.

* * *

C. P. A. EXCHANGE DEPT.

I have been asked by several members why they had not received exchange books after they had requested to be placed on circuits. The reason is I had no books to send them; however I expect to have several books of good British Colonial stamps to send out soon and will place such ones on circuit.

Regarding the settlement of the old exchange department I find great difficulty in effecting settlements, as fully one half the claims are disputed members saying they do not owe as much as Grenny has stated they do. I have referred several of these disputed claims to Grenny asking him for information regarding them, but he has not seen fit to answer my letter. Several honorable gentlemen have submitted statements showing that balances were due them but whose names were not mentioned by Grenny in his balance sheet. I am sure the members of the association would like to hear some explanation from him.

H. F. KETCHESON, Ex. Supt.

* * *

WE have been informed that in the near future the Canadian Post Office Department intends insuring all Registered matter on a similar plan to that used in Great Britain.

AT the beginning of this number we present our readers with the portraits of three of the C. P. A. officers and one private member. We had intended inserting the portrait of A. A. Bartlett, Vice-President, in this number but owing to delay in the preparation of the cut, we were compelled to hold it over till our January number. We will then give a description of his collection as well.

THE Fourth Annual Convention of The German-American Philatelic Association (Germania) will be held on January 15, 1893, at their Club rooms in New York City. All American, Canadian and Mexican members who are unable to attend the Convention, may send their proxies to any New York member. The European and other foreign members have been duly notified by circular.

SAMOA.

A complete set of the 1887 issue from ½ p. to 2 sh. 6p., and also the 1892 2½ p. all cancelled (8 var.) catalogueing nearly $2.00 for only 50c., post paid.

H. F. KETCHESON,
Box 499, Belleville, Ont.

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